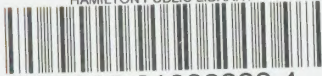


COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

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PART I POLICE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement is administered by a complex, multifaceted system. It includes the police, penal institutions, including those for juveniles, probation offices, etc. This inventory describes police services only.

The Task Force on Policing in Ontario (1974) suggests that the police have six principal functions: response, referral, prevention, public education, crime investigation and law enforcement. The police respond to a variety of calls. The Task Force and data collected in the United States* indicates that patrol personnel spend approximately 80 percent of their time answering calls for miscellaneous public services, ranging from answering nuisance calls to assisting a resident who has inadvertently locked himself out of his home. The police are also answering more calls of a social nature. Because of these, they are in a position to make referrals to other agencies. The police are concerned with keeping the public aware of what they are doing. Not only do they apprehend criminals, investigate crime and enforce the law, but they are also responding to a variety of new demands of the public.

2.0 SUMMARY

Commercial areas within walking distance of high density residential areas generate the largest numbers of calls for service. The Regional Police have indicated that areas that need extra surveillance are high density housing areas, shopping plazas, industrial park and low income housing areas.

In terms of allocating strength, the police distribute personnel based upon the needs of an area. At any time special patrols may be assigned to an area where occurrences warrant extra surveillance. The Regional Police Force compares favourably to other forces in terms of strength.

The Police Department anticipates they will need two new facilities when Glanbrook and Flamborough become a Regional Policing responsibility.

Factors such as patterns of development, population growth, increased crime rates, urban and rural differences, more calls for service of a social nature and changes in legislation will increase and diversify the demand for police services in the future.

* Misner, G.E. and Hoffman, R.B., Police Resource Allocation, Working Paper #73, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkley, 1967, Page 8.

The 1974 Annual Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police shows a 14.2% increase in the number of actual offences reported over 1973.

Policing is an expensive service. In the area presently served by the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police actual expenditure on police services increased from \$7,300,525 in 1970 to \$10,779,302 in 1973*. The first year of Regional Policing has cost approximately 12,667,785*. The increases are mainly a reflection on better wages and benefits for police personnel.

3.0 ISSUES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Regional Police have indicated that there are basically three issues that can be identified. These include:

- Costs of policing will continue to rise but this is not a reflection on amalgamating the forces.
- Making the public more aware of what the police do. The police are being called on to meet new demands, many of these are of a social nature. The cost of policing should be compared with providing more services.
- A rising crime rate.

The major goal of the police force is to fulfill the Regions requirements for crime control, protection of life and property and maintenance of peace and order.

Objectives include the following:

- Provide effective law enforcement with a high degree of public involvement.
- Instill public confidence in the Force by demonstrating competence.
- Provide easy and open channels of communication between the police and the public as well as other community services.

4.0 LAND USE AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Needs for police service arise from the presence of hazards throughout the jurisdiction to be patrolled. Police hazards are those situations or conditions that may induce incidents calling for some kind of police action. Properties such as service stations, commercial buildings, parks and schools are considered hazard areas.

* Figures provided by Area Municipality Finance Departments

* The first budget of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth shows the 1974 Police Budget as \$12,456,800 (pg. 108). The figure shown was provided by the Planning and Research Section of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department.

Statistics provided by the Regional Police Force for 1974 indicate that there is a relationship between the number of calls for service and certain land uses. Map #1 shows existing police areas one, two and three with corresponding reporting districts. Areas one and two contain the highest population densities in the Region as well as high risk commercial and industrial zones. In area one, district numbers 13 and 15, which are in close proximity to the central business district generated the largest number of calls for service. In area two, district number 25 (Queenston Road) generated the largest number of calls for service. In area three, district number 34, an area containing commercial strip development along Upper James Street had the largest number of calls for service.

In the Region, areas that have high population density within walking distance of commercial establishments generate the greatest number of calls for service. Calls for service generally decrease with distance from the core of the City of Hamilton and as population density decreases. The exception to this pattern is clusters of commercial development such as found along Queenston Road and Upper James Street.

The Regional Police have indicated that areas needing greater policing effort are high density housing areas, shopping plazas, industrial parks and low income housing areas.

5.0 PATROL DISTRIBUTION AND POLICE STRENGTH

The Regional Police Force distributes strength depending on need. Police from all divisions number approximately 220 in any 24 hour period. Deployment may vary. At any time foot patrols or car patrols may be assigned to an area where occurrences warrant extra surveillance.

Table #1, Regional Policing Comparison Chart, in the appendix shows current police strength in the Region. Authorized police officers number 599. In addition, there are 104 civilians. There are 1.91 police personnel per 1000 population or in other terms one police personnel per 525 population. Current strength is comparable to other forces.

6.0 LOCAL AND REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The local police forces of the City of Hamilton, Town of Stoney Creek, Saltfleet Township, Ancaster Township and the Town of Dundas were absorbed into the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Force. The Townships of Flamborough and Glanbrook are patrolled by the Ontario Provincial Police. Tentative dates for the takeover of service by the Regional Force are January 1, 1977 for Glanbrook and January 1, 1979 for Flamborough.

7.0 POLICE STATIONS

At present there are seven police stations in the Region. These are shown on Map #1. Their location, function, facilities and operating hours are listed on table #2 in the appendix. A new police administration building is under construction to replace the Central Police Station which is overcrowded and badly deteriorated. The new building will house the police headquarters, the downtown patrol operations and a training facility for the enlarged Regional Force.

When policing becomes a Regional responsibility in Glanbrook and Flamborough two new facilities will be needed. Initially, in Glanbrook; space will be provided at the Hamilton Civic Airport. In Flamborough space will be rented. Tentative dates for new facilities are 1980 in Glanbrook and 1980-1981 in Flamborough.

8.0 COST OF POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

Table #3 in the appendix lists actual expenditure of the individual police forces 1970 to 1973 and the Regional Force for 1974. For 1970 to 1974 the cost of policing has increased by more than 70%. The main reason for the increase is due to personnel costs i.e. better salaries and benefits.

Three factors may increase costs in the future. The first is concerned with increased demand for service. The police are being called upon to perform new, more social oriented services. A second factor is increasing the number of police in proportion to population growth and in response to the first factor. A third factor includes normal increases in benefits and salary.

9.0 CRIME RATES

Despite increased public expenditure on police protection, crime rates are on the increase throughout Canada. The number of actual offenses have increased in the Region between 1973 and 1974. Actual offenses reported during 1974 was 42,618 as compared to 37,324 in 1973 resulting in an increase of 14.2%*.

10.0 SPECIAL SERVICES AND PROGRAMS FOR THE PUBLIC

The Crime Prevention Bureau has for the past few years been carrying out a program called "public awareness through personal contact". Personal visits are conducted to business premises and security suggestions are made to help reduce burglaries.

* 1974 Annual Report of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, Page 6.

The police force operates a mobile display unit and sets up displays for public viewing. In the past year the unit operated in Ancaster, Stoney Creek and in Hamilton. Equipment such as radar, breathalyzer and finger-printing apparatus is explained to interested viewers in an informal manner. The force also participated in the Mohawk College Health Display held in February 1975, distributing information on drugs.

Every year, during Police Week, a major display is presented. In 1973 it was held at Eastgate Square and in 1974 at the Greater Hamilton Shopping Centre. The RCMP and OPP also participated at these events.

At present members of the Crime Prevention Bureau are visiting the Region's high schools assisting in projects relating to law enforcement and social studies.

Other activities include guest speakers for interested groups discussing such topics as the law, the police role, police job requirements, shoplifting and drugs.

Another public oriented activity of the police department is the weekly television show "Crime Desk". It is designed to inform the public of investigations, the role of the police in the community and features guest speakers.

To help combat any particular type of crime special emphasis is placed on the problem. The "Lock it or Lose it" campaign (1973) was sponsored by the Hamilton Jaycees in co-operation with the police force, in an attempt to make the public more aware of the danger of auto-theft.

11.0 FUTURE DEMANDS

The Task Force on Policing in Ontario* indicates that society has changed significantly in recent years and these changes have caused increased and new demands on the police. Factors include urbanization, increasing crime rates, drugs and alcohol and changes in legislation i.e. the criminal code and the juvenile delinquents act will increase the police workload.

Patterns of urban development and increased population density create new requirements for the police role. Urban and rural communities demand different requirements of the police since these communities differ in their needs for police protection.

Both mobility and communications have improved police ability to respond to citizens calls and citizens in return have come to call on their police for a greater range of services and within a much broader range of incidents. The result is an ever growing demand.

* Task Force on Policing, Page 107.

In the near future, the Regional Force will take over the policing of the area municipalities of Flamborough and Glanbrook. This calls for patrolling an additional 250 square miles and providing service for over 30,000 people.

TABLE #1

REGIONAL POLICING COMPARISON CHART	HAMILTON- WENTWORTH	WATERLOO	NIAGARA	PEEL
Manpower/Population Ratio				
POPULATION OF AREA POLICED	368,956	268,000	315,000	330,000
AREA POLICED (square miles)	160.5	519	476.1	267
AUTHORIZED POLICE OFFICERS	599	393	451	467
AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (includes cadet total in brackets)	104	70	88	91(14)
TOTAL POLICE PERSONNEL,	703	463	539	558
POLICE PERSONNEL PER THOUSAND POPULATION	1.91	1.73	1.71	1.69
RATIO OF POLICE PERSONNEL TO POPULATION	1 to 525	1 to 579	1 to 584	1 to 591
RATIO OF CIVILIANS TO POLICE	1 to 6	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 5

Source: Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police
(correct as of January 1975)

TABLE #2

STATIONS AND FACILITIES

AREA #	STATION	LOCATION	FUNCTION	FACILITIES	OPERATING HOURS (public access)
I	Central Police Station	King William & Mary Street	-General Head- quarters	-Stores	24 hours
			-Headquarters	-Print Shop	
			Area I Patrol	-Male prisoner detention	
			division	-Liquor court	
			-Traffic	-Transportation facilities;	
			Headquarters	Vehicle Service Centre	
			-Platoon Command Headquarters	Parts Depot	
			-Property depository	Parking Central Vehicles	
			-Central Records depository	Storage-spare Vehicles	
			-Communications centre		
			-Criminal investigation division		
			-Patrol		
			-Criminal Investigation (Division) unit		
II	Stoney Creek	Jones Road &	-Headquarters Area 2	-Holding Cells	8:00 a.m.-midnight
	Substations	Kenilworth &	-Patrol Criminal Investigation Unit	-Pistol range -Shared with Fire Dept.	
	Sherman Ave. Station	168 Sherman N.	-Youth Division Headquarters -Training Centre	-Storage	8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

TABLE #2 cont.

STATIONS AND FACILITIES

AREA #	STATION	LOCATION	FUNCTION	FACILITIES	OPERATING HOURS
III	Mountain Station	Inverness and Upper Wellington	- Area 3	- Female	24 hours
			- Headquarters	- prisoner	
			- Detention	- detention	
			- Central	- Central	
	Substation Ancaster Station	Wilson and Church Streets	- Investigation	- Investigation	8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.
			- Patrol	- Offices	
				- Pistol Range	
			- Patrol		
			- Criminal Investigation Unit		

TABLE #3
COST OF POLICING IN THE COUNTY
1969-1974
 (ACTUAL EXPENDITURE)

AREA MUNICIPALITY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
ANCASTER	154,950	178,485	214,868	242,501	
DUNDAS	283,592	331,786	363,026	400,378	
STONEY CREEK	116,209	135,603	144,527	152,568	
SALTFLEET	304,739	348,051	407,716	437,249	
HAMILTON	6,441,036	7,471,463	8,631,101	9,546,606	
TOTAL COST FOR AREA PRESENTLY SERVED BY H.W.R.P.	7,300,525	8,465,388	9,761,238	10,779,302	12,667,785
O.P.P. JURISDICTION					
GLANBROOK					404,748
FLAMBOROUGH					686,235
TOTAL					*1,090,983

SOURCE: Area Municipality Finance Departments

* Planning and Research Section, Regional Police Department

* Estimate by O.P.P. Planning and Research Section Ministry of the
 Solicitor General

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON - WENTWORTH

Regional Planning & Development Department

LEGEND

- POLICE STATIONS
- O.P.P. STATIONS
- POLICE AREA BOUNDARIES
- O.P.P. JURISDICTION BOUNDARIES
- R.W. POLICE REPORTING DISTRICTS

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 km

Date: Nov. 17, 1975

Revised: Dec. 17, 1975



PROTECTIVE SERVICES
(POLICE)

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PART II

PART II FIRE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A fire departments main tasks include prevention of fire from occurring and rapid response to those that do occur. Fire service functions include inspection and advice on building plans; inspection of industrial, commercial, public and residential buildings; the actual extinguishing of fires and putting property back in order. In addition to answering fire calls, fire departments are called up to assist in spills of flammable liquids (cases where gas is leaking); trouble with equipment such as incinerators, oil burners, refrigerators and air conditioners etc. The fire departments are also prepared to do rescue work and care for injured in connection with traffic accidents, train wrecks, airplane crashes, floods and windstorms.

2.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The area municipalities require different levels of fire protection. At one extreme is Hamilton, with numerous residential, institutional industrial and commercial areas to be protected. At the other extreme is Glanbrook with one extra hazard facility, the Hamilton Civic Airport.

There are 696 fire fighters in the Region (February 1975). Hamilton has a full time force. Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek have composite forces while Flamorough and Glanbrook have completely volunteer forces.

All the fire departments participate in the mutual fire aid system. The mutual fire aid system is a reciprocal arrangement among the fire departments whereby each agrees to send fire fighting forces to the aid of the other in the event of a situation which cannot be successfully handled by one department alone.

There are approximately 244 volunteer fire fighters in the Region. Volunteer forces are a practical means of protecting rural and suburban areas where the fireload is low.

All the fire departments in the Region are at a disadvantage in that topographic and man made features form barriers to delivering service. These include the escarpment, level crossings at railroads and poor roads depending on weather. Water supply can also be a problem if a department needs to draft water from a natural source. Streams and ponds in the rural areas vary in their capacity to provide year round supplies of water.

The cost of providing fire protection services in the area municipalities has increased. Hamilton, Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek have shown substantial increases in the cost of running their respective fire departments. In total these

departments costs have increased by approximately 42.23% in the period 1970-1974.

For the Region, alarms increased by 23.91% from 1969 to 1973. Alarm rates are highest in Hamilton followed by Dundas, Stoney Creek, Ancaster, Flamborough and Glanbrook. Non-building fires and non fire alarms are consistently higher than actual building fires. For the City of Hamilton between 1969 to 1973 actual building fires accounted for between 15% - 18% of the alarms; other than building fires accounted for between 15% - 25% of the alarms and non fire alarms accounted for between 62% - 68% of the alarms.

3.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

1. To prevent fires from occurring.

Objectives

- 1.1 To establish appropriate fire prevention by-laws.
- 1.2 To ensure that fire departments have the authority to carry out their duties and responsibilities, all fire departments and fire chiefs should be established by by-law.
- 1.3 To acquire sufficient volunteer and/or full time manpower to carry out in-service inspections of buildings.

Goal

2. To respond promptly and effectively to protect the community when fires or other emergencies occur.

Objectives

- 2.1 The fire departments participating in the Mutual Aid System, come to agreement on a uniform system of identification for dispatching to ensure rapid response to fires and other emergencies.
- 2.2 Training programs to ensure that all fire departments personnel are adequately trained.

4.0 LAND-USE AND THE PROVISION OF FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

Land use is an important factor in determining the level of fire protection needed. Stations should be near extensive industrial or business districts and near districts where there is a high life hazard. The urbanized areas of the Region including Hamilton, Dundas, Stoney Creek and Ancaster present more serious fire hazards than the rural areas for a number of reasons.

These include:

- a greater number of public and institutional buildings including schools and hospitals
- congestion in downtown areas
- large shopping centres and supermarkets
- mixed uses, such as small retail stores with dwellings located above are high life hazards and even with good fire protection, smoke and water damage could occur in other parts of a unit
- industrial areas
- a greater number of residential units (single dwelling units, apartments, rooming and boarding houses, hotels and nursing homes). In Hamilton these accounted for approximately 64% (1969-1974) of all building fires compared to only 18% for commercial, industrial and institutional buildings. This may be a reflection on the fact that little attempt has been made to develop suitable private fire protection for dwellings.

Table 1 in the appendix, (Fire Requirements, by the Canadian Underwriters Association, 1973), indicates water requirements for different types of land-uses.

5.0 STATION LOCATION

There are 22 fire stations in the Region. The Hamilton Fire Department has nine stations in Hamilton and one at the Hamilton Civic Airport. Ancaster and Dundas both have one station. Stoney Creek has three stations, Flamborough has five stations and Glanbrook has two. The location of these stations is shown on Map #2.

Suggested standards for station location range from 3/4 of a mile for high value mercantile districts, 1 to 1 1/2 miles in congested multi-storey residential or mixed areas and no more than 3 miles in rural areas of scattered buildings.*

6.0 MANPOWER

There are approximately 696 full time and volunteer fire fighters. Hamilton has 424 full time fire fighters. Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek have a total of 28 full time fire fighters supported by an additional 88 volunteers. Flamborough and Glanbrook have a total of 156 volunteer fire fighters. (Correct as of February 1975). Table #2 lists stations by area municipality, equipment and manpower.

7.0 REGIONAL AND LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Fire protection services are a local responsibility. The six area municipalities have their own fire departments, but all departments participate in the mutual fire aid system. The mutual fire aid system is a reciprocal arrangement among the

* Standard of Municipal Fire Protection, Page 28-29. These standards vary slightly for pumper, tanker and ladder companies.

fire departments whereby each agrees to send fire fighting forces to the aid of the other in the event of a situation which cannot be successfully handled by one department alone.

The Regional Fire Co-ordinator is responsible for emergency fire services only. Under the authority of section 133 of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth Act, the co-ordinator has designed a plan for control procedures and method of operation of the fire departments of the Region during an emergency*.

8.0 STRUCTURE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Three structurally different types of forces operate in the Region. Hamilton has the only complete full time fire-fighting force. Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek have composite forces, made up of a core of full time fire-fighters, supported by volunteers. Flamborough and Glanbrook have completely volunteer forces.

9.0 SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC

The Hamilton Fire Prevention Bureau has a film library and access to the Ontario Fire Marshall's film library. Films are utilized for showings to various interest groups. In addition to film showings, the Bureau's personnel give talks and demonstrations to social, fraternal and religious organizations on the hazards of fire.

The fire departments in Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek contribute qualified red cross first-aid instructors to their communities, supervise tours of their stations by outside groups and assist in parades and other social events. The Ancaster Fire Department operates an ambulance service and the station is also the location of the Ancaster Central Information Services.

10.0 COST OF PROVIDING FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES AND FIRE LOSSES

Hamilton, Ancaster, Dundas and Stoney Creek have registered substantial increases in the cost of running their respective fire departments.

* Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth Emergency Fire Service Plan, 1974

Increases in expenditure for the years 1970-1974 are presented in the following table:

TABLE 10-1

FIRE EXPENDITURE INCREASE 1970-1974

<u>AREA MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% INCREASE</u>
Hamilton	4,801,452	6,672,661	38.97
Ancaster	70,996	121,470 (1973)	71.09
Dundas	169,626	321,878	89.76
Stoney Creek	<u>89,721</u>	<u>183,000</u>	<u>103.97</u>
REGION	5,131,795	7,299,009	42.23

In comparison, fire losses in the Region have not increased substantially. The following table lists these fire losses by area municipality for the years 1969 to 1973.

TABLE 10-2

FIRE LOSSES IN WENTWORTH
COUNTY 1969-1973

<u>AREA MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Hamilton	3,337,172	2,801,747	2,900,000	1,470,306	1,900,746
Ancaster	67,263	59,902	92,789	82,500	81,550
Dundas	9,852	44,015	17,218	159,240	23,324
Stoney Creek	121,384	129,547	155,976	192,365	75,125
Flamborough	163,808	241,751	128,156	N.A.	81,000
Glanbrook	68,948	46,562	71,257	N.A.	100,160
REGION	3,768,427	3,323,524	3,365,396	1,904,411	2,261,905

This may be an indication of better fire fighting techniques.

11.0 ALARMS

Table 3 in the appendix lists alarms in Wentworth County for the years 1969 to 1973. Dundas, and Stoney Creek have shown steady increases in alarm rates for the years indicated. For these area municipalities, the increases can be attributed to increased population and urbanization. Increased population suggests greater potential fire risks through human ignorance and neglect.

Table 4, Alarms for the City of Hamilton 1969-1973 indicates the type of alarms answered by this fire department. Non fire alarms including calls for emergencies, assistance, inhalators, false alarms etc. consistently account for the largest number of alarms. From 1969 to 1973, 37% of alarms were fire alarms, the remainder being non-fire alarms.

TABLE 1

FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS*

LAND USE	TYPE OF BUILDING	GROUND FLOOR AREA	RECOMMENDED FIRE FLOW IN GALLONS PER MINUTE
Residential	-Old large dwellings to three storey or duplexes		1000-1600
	-Old, tenement blocks, congested areas, Apartment Buildings		5000-8000
	-Three Storey Frame	10,000 ft. ²	1000
	-Three Storey Frame	20,000 ft. ²	3500 4000
	-Old, brick four to six storeys -Fire resistive, three storeys	25,000 ft. ²	2500
Institutional	-Old brick, three storeys -Fire resistive, three storeys	25,000 ft. ² 25,000 ft. ²	3500 2500
Industrial	-Factories, old, brick, 3 storeys	100,000 ft. ²	8000
	-Factories, modern, non-combustible, 1 storey	150,000 ft. ²	6000
	-Frame, Warehouse -Lumberyard	20,000 ft. ²	3500 8000
Commercial	-Old business district blocks, brick, large, contiguous construction two to four storeys		3000-5000
	-Large mall, shopping centre in one area	150,000 ft. ²	3500-5000
	-Moderately large, open centre	100,000 ft. ²	3700-6000
	-Small, open centre	50,000 ft. ²	2500-5000
	-Individual department store -High-rise office building	50,000 ft. ² 10,000 ft. ²	3500-6000 2000

* Canadian Underwriters Association, Guide to Recommended Practice, Water Supply for Municipal Fire Protection, 1973, Page 11-12.

TABLE 2

HAMILTON-WENTWORTH MUTUAL FIRE AID SYSTEM
FEBRUARY, 1975 EQUIPMENT AND MANPOWER

AREA MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF STATIONS	PUMPER COMPANIES	AERIAL COMPANIES	TANKER COMPANIES	FULL TIME	MANPOWER	
						VOLUNTEER	TOTAL
Hamilton	10	13	5	1	424		424
Ancaster	1	1		2	7	15	22
Dundas	1	3			16	20	36
Stoney Creek	3	4	1		5	53	58
Flamborough	5	6		6		110	110
Glanbrook	2	2		3		46	46
REGION	22	29	6	12	452	244	696

TABLE 3
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH ALARMS
1969 - 1973

AREA MUNICIPALITY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Hamilton	4043	3881	3870	3892	4944
Ancaster	149	163	148	150	147
Dundas	255	257	272	333	336
Stoney Creek	101	282	349	N.A.	302
Flamborough	257	222	243	N.A.	211
Glanbrook	67	77	88	N.A.	97
REGION	4872	4882	4970	c 4375	6037

TABLE 4
FIRE AND NON FIRE ALARMS
FOR HAMILTON 1969-1973

ALARM TYPE	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	TOTAL
Fire	1555	1287	1485	1236	1972	7535
Non-Fire	2488	2594	2385	2656	2972	13095
Total	4043	3881	3870	3892	4944	20630
% Fire	38	33	38	32	40	37
% Non-Fire	62	67	62	68	60	63

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON - WENTWORTH

Regional Planning & Development Department

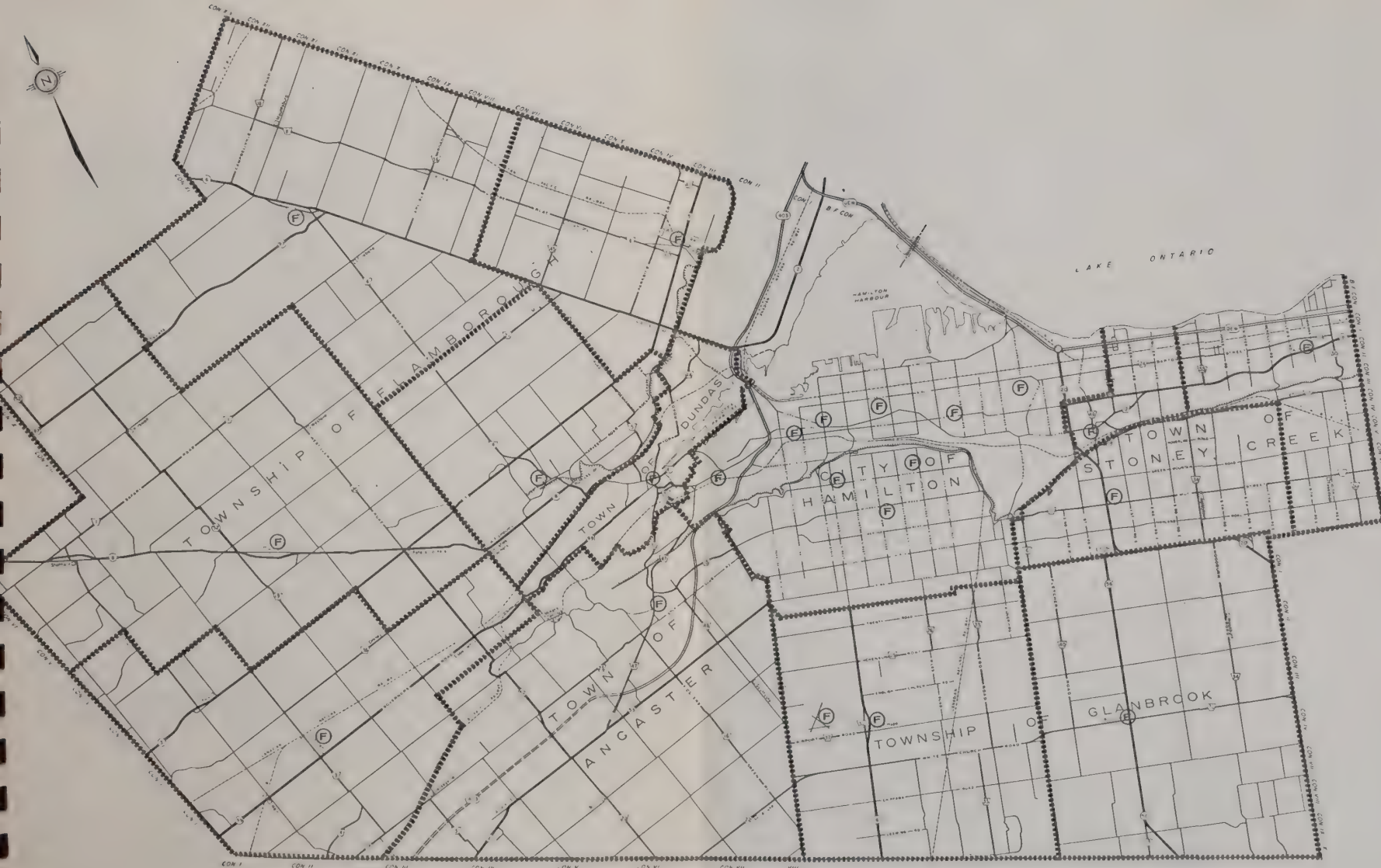
LEGEND

(F) FIRE STATIONS

..... FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Scale: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Date: Dec. 17, 1975



PROTECTIVE SERVICES
(FIRE)

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